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**Lynchings in 1915**—As head of records and research, Tuskegee, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States. This record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances, it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with criminal assault. Other offenses and the number lynched for them were: Murder, seventeen—five whites and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine—three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officers of the law, a family of four—father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; stealing meat, one; wounding a man, two; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one.—*Monroe N. Work in Report of the Central Howard Association, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1916.*

**Civil Service Examination for Deputy Chief Probation Officer—City Magistrate's Courts, New York City.—Date: March 13, 1916.**

**PART. I.**

1. Prepare forms for securing for the use of the Magistrate, and for the files of your office, all the data which you consider necessary in the case of a convicted prisoner who is an applicant for probation. Be careful to incorporate in these forms all the data which you consider essential.
2. Name the three most important public or private agencies from which you would seek co-operation and assistance for your Probation Officers, and draft a letter to each of these agencies outlining clearly the co-operation and assistance which you desire. Sign this letter "John Doe, Deputy Chief Probation Officer." If you sign any other name, title, number, or initial, you will be disqualified.
3. What instructions would you give to your Probation Officers to guide them in the following cases:
  - (a) A probationer works as a longshoreman and is unable to report to the Probation Officer at regular intervals.
  - (b) A man who has been placed on probation to insure his contribut-

ing to the support of his wife and children wishes to go to a western state because he can get much higher wages there than in New York.

- (c) A man who has been placed on probation is a seaman on a vessel engaged in the coastwise trade.
4. Prepare for the use of your Probation Officers a set of instructions for their guidance in explaining to a probationer placed under their charge, the meaning of probation and the duties and responsibilities of a probationer.
  5. What special instruction would you give to your Probation Officer with reference to their supervision over persons convicted of the following offenses:
    - (a) Deserting wife and children.
    - (b) Soliciting.
    - (c) Drunkenness.
  6. Assuming such facts as you may desire, prepare an affidavit in connection with an application for a bench warrant for the arrest of an absconder from probation, and also prepare the bench warrant for the signature of the Magistrate.

#### PART II.

7. Prepare for the use of your Probation Officers an outline of the essential provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York under which the work of the Probation Officers in the City Magistrates' Courts is carried on, including the essential points of the most important court decisions bearing upon their powers and duties.
8. Prepare a letter to the Chief City Magistrate, outlining a system for making readily available for the use of the Probation Officers in the First Division, the probation records of the Second Division and vice versa. Sign this letter JOHN DOE, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER. IF YOU SIGN ANY OTHER NAME, TITLE, NUMBER, OR INITIAL YOU WILL BE DISQUALIFIED.

LEONARD FELIX FULD,

Civil Service Commission, New York City.

**Civil Service Examination for Chief Probation Officer, Male, City Magistrate's Courts, New York City.—Date: March 24, 1916.—Duties.**

#### PART I—WEIGHT 4.

*Give Reasons for all Opinions Expressed in your Answers.*

1. Write a report, addressed to the Chief City Magistrate, upon the following:
    - & (a) In a large city, having a number of district courts, with jurisdiction over minor offenses, what are the relative advantages and disadvantages of centralizing the probation force for such courts, as against assigning each officer to a particular district court?
    - (b) What plan of organization and what methods of regulating the assignment of cases to officers do you consider most suitable for the probation system of the Magistrates' Courts of the City of New York?
- SIGN THIS REPORT "JOHN DOE, CHIEF PROBATION